

INDIANA NOT A BRYAN STATE

THOUGH DEMOCRATS MAY WIN THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The New Hanly County Local Option Law and Roosevelt's Activities Subjects on Which the People of the Cities and in the Country Take Opposite Sides.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—Col. Harry S. New, Republican national committeeman for Indiana, said today to THE SUN correspondent:

"Indiana has not been a Bryan State since September, 1895. It is not now a Bryan State and it will not be a Bryan State on November 3.

"Remember what I tell you concerning this matter. You will hear a lot and see a lot, but the horse sense of a majority of the voters of Indiana supports the tariff policy of the Republican party. This policy has become ingrown and injured with them and the same horse sense will give the States of Ohio and New York to Taft. Taft will be elected without the slightest doubt."

Col. New's opinions, especially concerning Indiana, ought to be entitled to sound consideration. He is a native of the State and has been intimately acquainted with the politics of it since 1880, when his father, the late John C. New, President Harrison's Consul-General to London, began his first term as chairman of the State committee.

Col. New is personally acquainted with the labor leaders of the State. He has passed through a dozen campaigns with them, and when asked concerning the attitude of the labor of the State, he will give the States of Ohio and New York to Taft. Taft will be elected without the slightest doubt."

"Taft will receive, in my judgment, his full quota of support from the labor folks. That is, the Republican workingmen, those who believe in the tariff schedules of the Republican party, will support Taft, and those who do not will as usual give their votes to Bryan."

Col. New pointed out that protection is popular, and the tariff revision of the future, according to the Indiana idea, should be in the direction of a revision of rates on protection lines, with a development of the reciprocity theory first announced by James G. Blaine and later on accepted by William McKinley.

Incidentally Vice-President Fairbanks in a personal conversation the other day said that the development of the United States Steel Company's interests in northern and northwestern Indiana has added to the protection sentiment.

New was asked for his opinion as to the result of the campaign for Governor between Representative James E. Watson, Republican, and Thomas R. Marshall, Democrat, and he replied:

"It looks pretty close to me, but I do not care to say much about the State contest except that any differences that may exist as to State nominations or State policies, especially on the temperance question, will not extend to Taft. Sometimes I feel as if any such differences will not amount to 250 votes in the State. That may be an extreme view, but it is my best opinion."

Many Republicans and nearly all the Democrats believe that Marshall is to be elected Governor. Tom Taggart, Democratic national committeeman for the State, and Stokes Jackson, Democratic State chairman, are positive as to Marshall, and they also predict that Bryan will carry the State, adding that Marshall's popularity and strength will sweep in Bryan, but they don't say this with much, if any, enthusiasm.

There is a great furor in betting circles. Thousands of wagers have been made at published odds. The Republicans have taken all small bets at even money, \$10 to \$25, that Watson will be defeated, but they refuse to take the thousand dollar bets. The Democrats have made a few small bets at 1 to 2 that Bryan will carry the State, but they are not willing to bet \$2,500 to \$1,250 that Taft will win in the State.

On all the trains running into this city from Chicago, some of them from Chicago via Yellowport, the conductor took a poll as to the result in the State. With fifty-nine voters the result was: Taft, 40; Bryan, 17, and Debs, 2.

The Republican State committee, with James P. Goodrich at the head, has withdrawn the slightest doubt given more attention to the State campaign than they have given to the campaign for Governor. The present Legislature is Republican on joint ballot by 80.

Col. New is severely criticized in the cities of the State by Republicans as well as Democrats for calling an extraordinary session of the Legislature to break through the control of the latter while the Republicans and many of the Democrats of the country counties are lauding the Governor to the skies for his action in the matter.

If Watson is beaten for Governor it will be because of his personal unpopularity and the unpopularity of Goodrich and Hemenway and because thousands of Republicans in the State just as they are in the cities are not willing to support Gov. Hanly's county local option bill, are to vote for Marshall, the Democrat, advocating the ward and township unit on the liquor question.

Thousands of workmen also, it is learned, are arrayed against Watson because he influenced Gov. Hanly to appoint W. E. Blakely, a non-union man, to the important post of factory inspector.

All the great German organizations of the State are lined up against Watson, chiefly because of the Hanly county local option bill, but many of these important Germans bring the statement that their opposition does not extend to Taft. There are many among them, though, and this sentiment has become very pronounced in their ranks of late, who believe that President Roosevelt has done more to injure Judge Taft than any man in this State has done.

"We want to do something for ourselves," said one of the most influential Germans to-day. "We want to think for ourselves. We don't want a man in Washington to tell us what to do and then to say and what we ought to do."

You hear this statement very frequently, not only in Indianapolis but in Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Muncie and elsewhere. Sometimes it is accompanied by the remark: "We feel like voting against Taft just to punish Roosevelt."

Business men also talk in this strain and some manufacturers as well, but well known Republicans are counselling their people in the State just as they have been advising them in Ohio, to this effect:

"If you strike down Taft you'll only go back to Roosevelt in 1912. The important information will bear repetition that wherever THE SUN correspondent has wandered he has heard scores of disgruntled city Republicans who are out with soreness in their minds and hearts over the injuries that Roosevelt had done them, and because of them they would smash Taft. Then old hands in the party have got to work and finally warned angry ones that if these threats

were carried into effect and Bryan was elected Roosevelt would be forced upon the party in 1912.

This was especially true in Ohio and was so stated in THE SUN's despatches several weeks ago. It is true in Illinois and Missouri and in Indiana.

Many Republicans in these and other States are severely criticizing Roosevelt, and not a few openly declare that if he and no other agency on earth is responsible. But, as already said, scores of substantial and thoughtful men in the disaffected and angry ones and they believe that their work will bear fruit.

In the country districts of this State as well as in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and elsewhere, the sentiment concerning Roosevelt is just the reverse. These country voters say they believe in Roosevelt policies, and here in Indiana they will care to wait how many thousands Roosevelt will get out of Edward J. Harriman or other multimillionaires. They declare this openly. It is with them anything to hit the corporations.

This policy has become ingrown and injured with them and the same horse sense will give the States of Ohio and New York to Taft. Taft will be elected without the slightest doubt."

Col. New's opinions, especially concerning Indiana, ought to be entitled to sound consideration. He is a native of the State and has been intimately acquainted with the politics of it since 1880, when his father, the late John C. New, President Harrison's Consul-General to London, began his first term as chairman of the State committee.

Col. New is personally acquainted with the labor leaders of the State. He has passed through a dozen campaigns with them, and when asked concerning the attitude of the labor of the State, he will give the States of Ohio and New York to Taft. Taft will be elected without the slightest doubt."

"Taft will receive, in my judgment, his full quota of support from the labor folks. That is, the Republican workingmen, those who believe in the tariff schedules of the Republican party, will support Taft, and those who do not will as usual give their votes to Bryan."

Col. New pointed out that protection is popular, and the tariff revision of the future, according to the Indiana idea, should be in the direction of a revision of rates on protection lines, with a development of the reciprocity theory first announced by James G. Blaine and later on accepted by William McKinley.

Incidentally Vice-President Fairbanks in a personal conversation the other day said that the development of the United States Steel Company's interests in northern and northwestern Indiana has added to the protection sentiment.

New was asked for his opinion as to the result of the campaign for Governor between Representative James E. Watson, Republican, and Thomas R. Marshall, Democrat, and he replied:

"It looks pretty close to me, but I do not care to say much about the State contest except that any differences that may exist as to State nominations or State policies, especially on the temperance question, will not extend to Taft. Sometimes I feel as if any such differences will not amount to 250 votes in the State. That may be an extreme view, but it is my best opinion."

Many Republicans and nearly all the Democrats believe that Marshall is to be elected Governor. Tom Taggart, Democratic national committeeman for the State, and Stokes Jackson, Democratic State chairman, are positive as to Marshall, and they also predict that Bryan will carry the State, adding that Marshall's popularity and strength will sweep in Bryan, but they don't say this with much, if any, enthusiasm.

There is a great furor in betting circles. Thousands of wagers have been made at published odds. The Republicans have taken all small bets at even money, \$10 to \$25, that Watson will be defeated, but they refuse to take the thousand dollar bets. The Democrats have made a few small bets at 1 to 2 that Bryan will carry the State, but they are not willing to bet \$2,500 to \$1,250 that Taft will win in the State.

On all the trains running into this city from Chicago, some of them from Chicago via Yellowport, the conductor took a poll as to the result in the State. With fifty-nine voters the result was: Taft, 40; Bryan, 17, and Debs, 2.

The Republican State committee, with James P. Goodrich at the head, has withdrawn the slightest doubt given more attention to the State campaign than they have given to the campaign for Governor. The present Legislature is Republican on joint ballot by 80.

Col. New is severely criticized in the cities of the State by Republicans as well as Democrats for calling an extraordinary session of the Legislature to break through the control of the latter while the Republicans and many of the Democrats of the country counties are lauding the Governor to the skies for his action in the matter.

If Watson is beaten for Governor it will be because of his personal unpopularity and the unpopularity of Goodrich and Hemenway and because thousands of Republicans in the State just as they are in the cities are not willing to support Gov. Hanly's county local option bill, are to vote for Marshall, the Democrat, advocating the ward and township unit on the liquor question.

Thousands of workmen also, it is learned, are arrayed against Watson because he influenced Gov. Hanly to appoint W. E. Blakely, a non-union man, to the important post of factory inspector.

All the great German organizations of the State are lined up against Watson, chiefly because of the Hanly county local option bill, but many of these important Germans bring the statement that their opposition does not extend to Taft. There are many among them, though, and this sentiment has become very pronounced in their ranks of late, who believe that President Roosevelt has done more to injure Judge Taft than any man in this State has done.

"We want to do something for ourselves," said one of the most influential Germans to-day. "We want to think for ourselves. We don't want a man in Washington to tell us what to do and then to say and what we ought to do."

You hear this statement very frequently, not only in Indianapolis but in Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Muncie and elsewhere. Sometimes it is accompanied by the remark: "We feel like voting against Taft just to punish Roosevelt."

Business men also talk in this strain and some manufacturers as well, but well known Republicans are counselling their people in the State just as they have been advising them in Ohio, to this effect:

suits in the State. Four years ago it was 12,000. This year it promises to be twice as many. The highly educated orators on the floor of Indiana, Mr. Wayne, Terre Haute and Muncie are more than ever vociferous. "We have always made a better showing in Presidential elections than in State elections," said Mrs. May McDonald Strickland, State secretary of the Socialist party in Indiana.

It was stated that the politicians are so engrossed in Republican, Democratic and Prohibition politics that they have not paid much attention to the Socialists, and yet in some parts of Indiana that vote will have to be reckoned with. In 1904 the Socialists cast, as already stated, about 12,000 votes in Indiana. In 1908 their vote fell off considerably, the total for the State being 7,824. That the Socialist ticket will poll more votes than was up to this time expected is an agreed proposition among politicians. Both the Republican and Democratic State committees have been travelling over the State feeling the public pulse, and the reports of these men show an increase of Socialists.

The reports also show that the majority of the converts to socialism come from the Republicans. In Muncie, for instance, a number of Republican precinct committeemen have resigned and gone to socialism. At Petersburg the Socialists have a good organization, and though there are many Democrats in it there are more Republicans than Democrats. Madison county, which casts the largest Socialist vote in proportion to population, will, in the opinion of politicians, double its Socialist vote this year, and a number of Republican farmers have announced their allegiance to the party of Debs.

The coal miners of Greene county are being rapidly converted, and many railroad men in the shops at Elkhart are becoming Socialists. The Socialist vote in Terre Haute and Evansville this year will be from present indications unusually large.

DEBS FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

He Tells Socialists That Women Should Be Made Legislators.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, addressed 200 comrades of both sexes at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, West Hoboken, at noon yesterday. The candidate was still weak from his recent illness and was very hoarse. He spoke about fifteen minutes. "This is a great campaign," he said, "and there is but one issue—the extension of the right of suffrage to women. We will continue our fight until the Socialist minority becomes a majority. Then instead of sending soldiers and sailors to war we will use our power to make our laws we will elect men and women of our kind. I say women because we Socialists propose laws compelling the railway companies to install the most modern appliances, thereby protecting the lives and limbs of the employees."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

"Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage. Because the Republican party enacted the anti-labor law, which will cripple the workers, I am in favor of the women's suffrage."

OHIO IS SAFE, TAFT DECLARES

TOUR OF LABOR CENTRES MAKES HIM CONFIDENT.

Believes That Union Men in Ohio and Elsewhere Will Divide as Usual Along Party Lines—Makes Auspicious Entry Into West Virginia—Is Going South.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 14.—Judge Taft is confident that his home State is safe for the Republican ticket.

He said to-night at the conclusion of a three day trip through Ohio labor centres that he is satisfied that labor's attitude toward him has been misrepresented and that he will get the full party vote from that source in Ohio and in the other States as well.

Here is what Mr. Taft had to say as he left his own State to strike out into West Virginia and thence into the solid South. "I have now spent three days in Ohio, much of the time in industrial and labor centres among men who, it was reported, were disaffected and opposed to the Republican party and its candidate."

"Wherever I appeared I was cordially received and only an occasional interruption indicated that misrepresentation of the attitude of the party and the candidate had made a casual impression."

It is my opinion that the attitude of labor toward the Republican party has been misrepresented quite as freely as that of the party and the candidate toward labor, and I find no reason for the belief that labor will divide other than on the lines that have heretofore divided it. In my opinion the normal Republican labor vote will be cast as heretofore.

"In the agricultural regions it is quite apparent that the farmers are opposed to a change that will imperil their present prosperity. The situation in Ohio is entirely satisfactory, and no one has any reasonable doubt but that the majority will be a substantial one. I certainly have no doubt on the subject myself."

Arthur L. Vorys, Mr. Taft's chief of staff, who travelled with the candidate through Ohio, added a word or two.

"Judge Taft's three days trip," said he, "has cleared the labor situation in the State wonderfully. We were confident before the candidate went out that a few straightforward talks by him were all that were needed, but the results have exceeded our anticipation."

"Laboring men have shown real enthusiasm at all the meetings, and the reports that have come to me from local leaders indicate that the campaign of misrepresentation which has been waged against Judge Taft among the laboring men is fast losing ground in this State."

Leaving Ohio behind him without a doubt as to the result, Mr. Taft turned an attentive ear to cheerful assurances by United States Senator Nathan Bay Scott and other West Virginia leaders in regard to that State. Senator Scott promised that the State will go for Mr. Taft by 25,000. Normally it is Republican by about 20,000. Roosevelt carried it by 31,000.

The toughest problem that faces the Republican leaders in West Virginia is to beat up the result of the campaign. The Swisher and the Scherf factions. That was the bitterest factional row that the national committee has had to deal with in the campaign, and it was only after untold prayers and threats on the part of the national committee that both Swisher and Scherf withdrew from the race for Governor.

Senator Scott and the other State leaders assured Mr. Taft that William E. Glasscock, the compromise nominee, is fast bringing about a reconciliation between the two factions. The candidate will have absolutely nothing to fear from the old score.

Independent Republicans will tell you, however, that there is a strong radical following behind Scherf. The candidate will have absolutely nothing to fear from the old score.

Wheeling's reception of Judge Taft to-night certainly afforded a most impressive testimonial to Senator Scott's assurance. The entire city turned out to greet the candidate, and the city has not been eclipsed in this campaign. Mr. Taft arrived here at about 7 o'clock in the evening and was met at the station by a large crowd. He was taken through the streets with thousands of torch bearers marching as an escort and half a dozen brass bands tooting to kill. The streets were lined to the curb.

The crowd that greeted the city is said to have been the biggest ever seen here. The streets were lined for two miles with just enough room left for the torch bearers to march in single file. The lines. Practically all the street cars were at a standstill.

Two meetings were held and only the fear that Mr. Taft would strain his voice in the evening kept him from making a speech. He was unable to gain admission to the first meeting. It was held in the Central Market. It was fixed up especially for the occasion.

The enormous crowd and the uproar and confusion which it caused compelled Judge Taft to give up trying to make a speech. He was unable to get into the building and the jam was almost insupportable.

Women were caught in it, and their cries for help drowned out Mr. Taft's voice. Senator Scott appealed to the crowd to be quiet, but the only answer was a rush that carried away the front of the speaker's stand. Judge Taft himself tried to make a speech, but he was unable to get into the building and the jam was almost insupportable.

Mr. Taft and the local leaders finally went to bed. The crowd that greeted the city is said to have been the biggest ever seen here. The streets were lined for two miles with just enough room left for the torch bearers to march in single file. The lines. Practically all the street cars were at a standstill.

Two meetings were held and only the fear that Mr. Taft would strain his voice in the evening kept him from making a speech. He was unable to gain admission to the first meeting. It was held in the Central Market. It was fixed up especially for the occasion.

The enormous crowd and the uproar and confusion which it caused compelled Judge Taft to give up trying to make a speech. He was unable to get into the building and the jam was almost insupportable.

Women were caught in it, and their cries for help drowned out Mr. Taft's voice. Senator Scott appealed to the crowd to be quiet, but the only answer was a rush that carried away the front of the speaker's stand. Judge Taft himself tried to make a speech, but he was unable to get into the building and the jam was almost insupportable.

THE DAY WAS AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Mr. Taft spoke there from a platform in front of the Court House. It was estimated that 50,000 persons tried to get within hearing distance of the stand but only a small fraction of the crowd succeeded. A parade preceded this meeting. In the line were 1,000 laborers from the La Belle Iron Works.

Mr. Taft left here at 12:30 o'clock this morning. He will strike down into Louisiana to-morrow, ending the day at Louisville.

Prof. Laughlin Condemns Bank Deposit Guaranty Proposition.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—"The scheme is perfect—it would work perfectly in the added mind of a lunatic," declared Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago in an address before the Bankers Association of the State of Illinois to-day upon the subject "Guaranty of Bank Deposits."

Music Hall was filled to the doors with bankers from all over Illinois, who gathered to hear Prof. Laughlin.

He began his address by asserting that the guarantee of bank deposits was purely a financial theory and declared that in the nature of things a bank must invest its deposits in assets which can be quickly realized upon in order to meet cash demands.

The guaranty system which is being advocated is merely a had financial theory. The Oklahoma law is pointed out as being a great success. The real secret of the success, however, is that the resources of the new State are so vast and there is so much capital waiting to be invested there that business is booming despite this law.

In Nebraska, which has no guaranty law, business is booming just as well as it is in the sister State of Oklahoma.

"The depositors must not take it for granted that because one bank is mismanaged all of them or even considerable percentages are. They are not. The vast majority of banks are exceedingly well managed. There is and must be a community of interest between the banker and the depositor. Another thing: The reserve fund and undivided profits of a prosperous well managed bank are ample insurance for the depositor."

JUDGMENT AGAINST MARRIN.

One for More Than \$129,000 Fined Against Man on Trial in Old Case.

A judgment of \$129,029.57 was filed yesterday in the Sheriff's office, Brooklyn, against Frank C. Marrin, who was indicted thirteen years ago on charges of swindling Mrs. Caroline Barry and now on trial in the County of Brooklyn on a charge of forgery. Marrin returned to New York to reopen the judgment, which had gone against him by default, when he was arrested. It is dated June 22, 1895, and originally was for \$71,985.47.

The trial of Marrin is nearly at an end and there is anticipation of a verdict to-day.

Chandler to Speak at Columbia To-day.

The newly organized Democratic Club of Columbia University will have a ratification meeting at 3:30 this afternoon in Havemeyer Hall. Lewis Stuyvesant Chandler will be the chief speaker. Congressman Sulzer will preside and others who will furnish political oratory are ex-Corporation Counsel J. J. Delany, Monsen Morris of the State Bar, and the running mate for the Assembly on Long Island, and Assemblyman William B. Donahoe of the Nineteenth district. The club expects that the presence of the Democratic candidate for Governor will boost the club's membership to 300.

Lewis S. Chandler, Democratic candidate for Governor, will leave Long Island City Saturday morning for a trip through Nassau and Suffolk counties. The first stop will be made at Mineola, where Mr. Chandler will make an address. The candidate then will visit Hicksville, Riverhead, Southold, Greenport, Manorville, Southampton, Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor, Centre Moriches, Patchogue, Sayville, Islip, Babylon, Lingshurst, Amityville and Freeport.

Republican Club at N. Y. U.

Students of New York University formed yesterday a Republican club to be part of the National Republican College League. The membership numbers 150, composing the majority of eligible voters at present in the university college. These officers were elected: President, Paul C. Wolff, '09; vice-president, W. Heised, '09; second vice-president, J. H. Here's one, '09; G. Young, '09, and secretary, G. Hawkins, '09.

Kern and Chandler at Tammany Hall.

Tammany will hold a ratification meeting to-night in the Fourteenth street headquarters. John W. Kern, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, and Lewis Stuyvesant Chandler, the candidate for Governor, will be the principal speakers. From the districts in the lower part of the city there will be parades to Tammany hall on the night of November 3. The parades will be provided at outdoor stands.

Five Hughes Speeches Here Saturday.

Gov. Hughes will speak at five meetings in this city on Saturday night: At Loth Hall, at the street and Amsterdam avenue; at Hughes 125th street and Seventh avenue; Columbus Hall, 120 West Sixth street; Grand Central Palace, Forty-third street and Lexington avenue, and at some hall, not yet chosen, on the lower East Side.

Charmian Mack Coming to New York.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Chairman Mack said to-day that he is going to Buffalo to-morrow to register. From there he is going to New York to arrange for the final days of the campaign.

PERSONALITY CLOTHES

The fascination that draws a man to the same overcoat day after day, when there are several others hanging unheeded in his wardrobe, is the fascination possessed by our "Personality" Overcoats.

At \$25 we present numerous Overcoat models in new color combinations—tans, browns, olives, greens, grays, wine shades, and the more conservative gray and black. The famous Wm. Vogel & Son shoulder and collar are part of each Overcoat.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway, Houston St.

Daily from Chicago during October.

Tickets good on the electric-lighted Los Angeles Limited via Chicago & North Western, Union Pacific and Salt Lake Route, and the China and Japan Fast Mail via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line.

Excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers. Only \$7.00 double.

S. A. Hutchison, Manager, 212 Clark Street, R. M. JOHNSON, General Agent, C. & N. W. Ry., 461 Broadway, New York.

J. H. HAMMOND IS HOPEFUL

REPUBLICAN CLUBS DOING GREAT WORK FOR TAFT.

Catching First Voters All Over, Especially in Ohio, Maryland, Colorado, Indiana and Nebraska—Business Is Waiting for Bryan's Elimination.

John Hays Hammond, who among his many activities is president of the National League of Republican Clubs, said yesterday that the league had been working hard for the Republican ticket and had been making votes for Taft.

The league had been busy organizing clubs throughout the country, but had been especially active in Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Colorado and Maryland. The clubs aimed particularly to get first voters straight in politics.

"We have been hearing favorable reports from all over the country," said Mr. Hammond, "and particularly favorable reports from Ohio and Maryland. In Ohio 100 clubs have been organized within the last month. These clubs have been formed